



BRYAN SUSPECTS AMERICAN CONSULS

Secretary Is Convinced That Some Are Improperly Interested Financially in Certain Enterprises.

ORDERS SWEEPING INQUIRY

Anxious Not Only to Repudiate "Dollar Diplomacy," but to Recall the "Santo Domingo Policy" and to Abandon Investors.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 17.—Further evidence of the disapproval of the Secretary of State of American investments in foreign countries, and especially in the Latin-American republics, was secured to-day. Adding to the force of Secretary Bryan's disapproval and augmenting his suspicion is his conviction that American consular officers and even diplomatic representatives have been and are improperly interested, financially, in certain enterprises, and under that impression he has ordered a sweeping investigation of these men and their offices, convinced that it will disclose deplorable conditions and possibly lay bare the door of the last administration.

Under the impression that he is repudiating the "dollar diplomacy" of the last administration, Mr. Bryan is disposed not alone to abandon that policy, but what may be termed "the Santo Domingo policy," which dates back to the Roosevelt administration, thus long antedating the conception of "dollar diplomacy." To this end he is urging on the President the advisability of recalling the Nicaraguan and Honduran treaties, now pending in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, despite the beneficial results which have ensued from the Santo Domingo convention, both to that country and to the United States.

Furthermore, under the impression that he is merely repudiating "dollar diplomacy," Mr. Bryan is disposed to abandon those American investors who, in good faith and without responsibility for the diplomatic policy of the last administration, invested in Central and South American countries. To this end Mr. Bryan is still urging on the President the recall of Henry James, who, as told in The Tribune this morning, was designated by the last administration to act as arbitrator in the claims of the Guayaquil & Quito Railway, and is now in Quito on that mission.

Represents the President.

Mr. James is in Quito as the personal representative of the President, having been sent there in accordance with the terms of the contract between the Guayaquil & Quito Railway and the government of Ecuador. That contract provides that in the event of a dispute which does not yield to ordinary methods it shall be settled by arbitration, the arbitrators to consist of a representative chosen by the President of the United States and one selected by the government of Ecuador, and, in the event of a deadlock between them, by a third arbitrator to be chosen by them. Despite these facts, Mr. Bryan seems convinced that Mr. James is financially interested in the railway, although he is unwilling to disclose his reasons for his suspicion, while Mr. James is too far away to answer the charge.

President Wilson is distressed by Mr. Bryan's representations of grave improprieties in the diplomatic and consular service, and is disposed to proceed very slowly until the Secretary of State has had an opportunity to

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THOMAS F. ROBINSON.
The policeman who was put on trial for grafting yesterday.

THREE-ALARM FIRE IN HOME OF HEARST PAPERS

Flames Started in Dynamo Room and Swept Upward—Many Employees Overcome.

A fire which started in the engine room of the Rhineland Building, the home of "The New York American" and "The Evening Journal," William and Duane streets, at 1:30 o'clock this morning, quickly assumed such serious proportions that three alarms were sent in quick succession.

The fire started in the dynamo room. A heavy, penetrating smoke warned the men in the pressroom of their danger and they fled to the street. The mailing room, where hundreds of men were at work, also filled with smoke. Before the firemen could get more than a few lines of hose into the building the flames had crept up a floor.

When the fire had eaten its way up to the street level flames began to shoot from the building, and William street became a place of danger for both firemen and spectators.

The first edition of "The American" had been run off before the fire started, but the second edition was stopped.

65 DOCTORS POISONED

Entire Bellevue Staff Ill After Chicken Salad.

Sixty-five physicians, comprising the entire staff of interns in Bellevue Hospital, were made ill last evening by partaking of a particularly inviting dish of "chicken salad."

The dinner the doctors won't forget for a long time was timed for 1 p. m. yesterday afternoon. The dietitian in the hospital prepared what was considered by those who partook of it a wonderful salad, the principal part of which was presumed to have been chicken, but which is now believed to have been "bob veal."

It was not until after midnight that it was learned that almost all the doctors had taken to bed, and it was decided shortly before 1 o'clock this morning that the nurses would have to do the doctors' work and their own.

None of the physicians look for any serious developments from the ptomaine poisoning, but every case is being closely watched.

DAUGHTERS HELP "PA" TO BREAK UP A STRIKE

Bayonne Manufacturer Defies the Demands of the Union with His Family's Aid.

Daughters of Jacob Herman, senior member of the cap manufacturing firm of Herman Brothers, of Bayonne, N. J., whose employees declared a strike some six weeks ago, entered the factory yesterday and took the places of girls who have joined the strikers. At practically the same hour at which the amateur working girls from the Herman household reported for work, their father issued a statement that under no conditions would he give in to the demands of the strikers, and would close down the factory for good before he would submit to dictation from any union.

The police guard, which had trouble Wednesday night with a mob of strikers and sympathizers which surrounded the plant, was redoubled yesterday. The strikers are receiving weekly wages from the union, and it is believed they will continue their defiance. The union has even gone so far as to grant double wages to the striking employees during the coming week on account of the Jewish holiday.

The strikers admit that conditions in the Herman plant are satisfactory and that the company pays the wages provided for in the union schedule. Their action is wholly one of protest against the stand of the owners, who are determined to run an open shop and refuse recognition of the union.

UNION DROPS COBB CASE

Federation of Labor Not Interested in Ball Players.

Augusta, Ga., April 17.—A resolution condemning the methods of organized baseball as emphasized by "Ty" Cobb's case was tabled to-day by the Georgia Federation of Labor.

The convention took the stand that Cobb's dispute with the Detroit club was not one in which organized labor was interested, as an effort had been made to unionize ball players and the players had declined.

HARLEM POLICE RAN VICE AS BUSINESS

Testimony at Trial of Patrolman Robinson Shows Graft Ring Urged Hotel Men to Keep Disorderly Places.

JURY GETS CASE TO-DAY

'System' Impressed Restaurant Keeper with Its Power, Witness Testifies, by Sending Him to Prison When He Refused to Pay.

By the addition of a night session, the first of the police graft trials—that of Patrolman Thomas F. Robinson—was practically completed yesterday, and the issue will probably go to the jury to-day. Robinson's lawyers admitted to reporters when the state's case was almost all in that they expected a conviction, and based all their hopes on the possibility of a successful appeal. Robinson himself, it was said, had made all his personal and family arrangements to go to jail, apparently expecting conviction.

It was a simple case that was presented to the jury—so simple in fact, that opportunity for successful denial of the facts alleged was slim, and the attacks by cross-examination of the two chief witnesses for the state produced only additional sidelights on the methods of the Harlem police "ring."

Luigi Tancredi, proprietor of the Venice restaurant, in East 125th street, chief witness for the state, told a story of police oppression and persecution that led readily into a situation of police extortion. His story was unshaken by cross-examination.

The chronology of Tancredi's story of his relations with the police disclosed nothing more startling, probably, than a deliberate suggestion from Robinson that he should cease doing business as a small hotel catering chiefly to Italians, "but in five or six girls, and do as the others do, and make money for yourself and money for us."

Policeman Vice Suggester.

That suggestion in those words, Tancredi swore, was made to him by Robinson after the policeman had demonstrated his power by sending Tancredi to Blackwell's Island for four months because the restaurant keeper would not pay \$500 to have an alleged case against him "thrown out of court."

Tancredi told on the witness stand of starting his little restaurant and eight-room hotel in the fall of 1910. From then until the summer of 1911 he ran without police interference, except for a monthly payment of \$10 to Patrolman Eugene P. Fox, Walsh's collector, who gave him to understand that "even the man across the street who sold shirts had to pay the police."

With the un-Americanized foreigner's frequent misconception of the functions of the police, Tancredi paid Walsh's collector the \$10 a month fee, thinking it was a sort of payment for police protection in the ordinary sense—protection from burglaries and from rowdies or fighting in his place of business.

In the summer of 1911, however, Tancredi testified, Robinson, Sweeney's man, came to call upon him, with the suggestion that he ought to pay the "boss" at least \$100 a month. The Italian could not understand it, refused to pay, and was promptly arrested as a keeper of a disorderly house. Robinson approached him twice after his arrest, he swore, once in the magistrate's court in Harlem, and again in Special Sessions downtown, suggesting each time the case would be "fixed" for \$500.

What he began to see and understand then as the "American police system" got his careful consideration, but the price was too high. He refused to pay, and was sent to Blackwell's Island for four months on the testimony of the police.

Within two weeks after he returned to his little business after serving his sentence Robinson called again. "You must pay up \$100 a month or you'll go back to what you've come from," Tancredi swore Robinson told him then, and with the fear of police methods based on his previous experience the Italian saw no way out but to pay. He fought over the amount, however, and explained candidly that his legitimate hotel business would not stand such a tax. Robinson compromised on \$50 a month, which was later reduced to \$40 a month in view of the \$10 a month payment that he was then making to Fox for Walsh.

Case Fixed For \$150.

Before Tancredi was brought around, however, the police went through the preliminary motions of a "second degree" in his initiation into the ways and methods of the "System." They arrested him a second time July 2, 1912, and when he was brought into court Robinson suggested \$300 as the price of "fixing" the case. A compromise brought the amount to \$150, and in view of the fact that Tancredi made that payment he was relieved from the July assessment, but had to begin in August his monthly payment of \$40 to Robinson for Sweeney, and \$10 to Fox for Walsh. That \$150, Tancredi swore, he handed to Tom Lloyd, the Harlem politician, who acted as go-between for the transaction.

It was then also that Robinson made the deliberate suggestion to Tancredi

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HOPE RESTORED FOR POPE PIUS

Patient Leaves His Bed Unassisted and Signs Documents Submitted by Cardinal Merry del Val.

SUNNY DAY CHEERS HIM

Queen Mother of Italy Sends to Vatican—Chloral Administered, After Which the Pontiff Sleeps Tranquilly.

Rome, April 17.—Medical skill and strong vitality have combined to bring about a more hopeful change in the condition of Pope Pius. The official bulletins issued to-day relieved present anxiety, but there are some who are skeptical and fear a third relapse, owing to the general weakness of the patient and because he is inclined to disobey the orders of the attending physicians. The bulletin issued at 8 o'clock to-night was of a reassuring character. It read:

"His Holiness passed a good day, without fever. This evening his temperature is 98 degrees. The improvement in the bronchial symptoms continues."

Early to-day the Pope declared that he felt better than at any time since his first relapse. The sun pouring into the chamber impelled him to leave his bed, which he did without assistance. On such occasions it is the Pope's custom to order his attendants out of the room, and they reluctantly obey him, but watch, unobserved, through the half opened door, fearing an accident.

Important Decrees Signed.

Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, visited the Pope this evening and, having first obtained permission from the doctors, submitted for his signature several decrees on important questions of an urgent character. Pope Pius signed them and his handwriting was firm and clear, showing no change from his writing before his illness.

The deep concern of the Italian government in the illness of the Pope was manifested to-day when a request was made to those in charge of the case for a statement regarding the prognosis. This was met with the declaration that it was practically impossible to say whether the Pontiff would recover, but that if he did his condition hereafter might be considered precarious.

The first bulletin issued to-day was as follows:

The Pontiff spent a calm night. A diminution of his cough has relieved the Holy Father considerably. His temperature was 97 this morning. Slight amelioration in the bronchial symptoms was again noted."

Professor Marchisavia compiled this bulletin in Cardinal Merry del Val's apartment, which he visited after his usual morning call at the Pontiff's bedside. Upon leaving the Vatican Professor Marchisavia said that his patient's condition was much more satisfactory. Besides the diminution of the cough, the general weakness was not so accentuated and the pulse not so frequent and more regular. The Pope enjoyed easier breathing and the local conditions of the bronchial trouble seemed improved.

May Discontinue Bulletins.

It is announced that if present conditions continue the last bulletin will be published by the physicians to-morrow. In this the doctors will declare that all fear for the existence of the Pontiff is excluded.

Princess Belmonte, Lady-in-Waiting to the Dowager Queen Margherita, went to the Vatican this afternoon, where she requested from Monsignor Bressan detailed information of the progress of the Pope in the name of the Queen Mother, whose most earnest wishes for his recovery she brought. The relations between the members of the house of Savoy and Cardinal Sarto before he was elected Pontiff were always of the most cordial nature. When King Humbert and Queen Margherita visited Venice in 1895 Patriarch Sarto applied to Rome for instructions. Cardinal Rampolla, then Papal Secretary of State, answered, suggesting that he leave Venice, but left the decision to the Patriarch. Cardinal Sarto, however, visited the sovereigns and invited them to the Patriarchate, where he sat between them. After a moment King Humbert smilingly asked: "What would Rome say if Rome could see us?"

Was Master in Venice.

In answer, the Patriarch handed him Cardinal Rampolla's letter to read and then added: "But in Venice I am master."

Many cardinals, high prelates, members of the aristocracy and the Grand Master of the Knights of Malta also called at the Vatican to make inquiries, and showed great relief at the favorable reports.

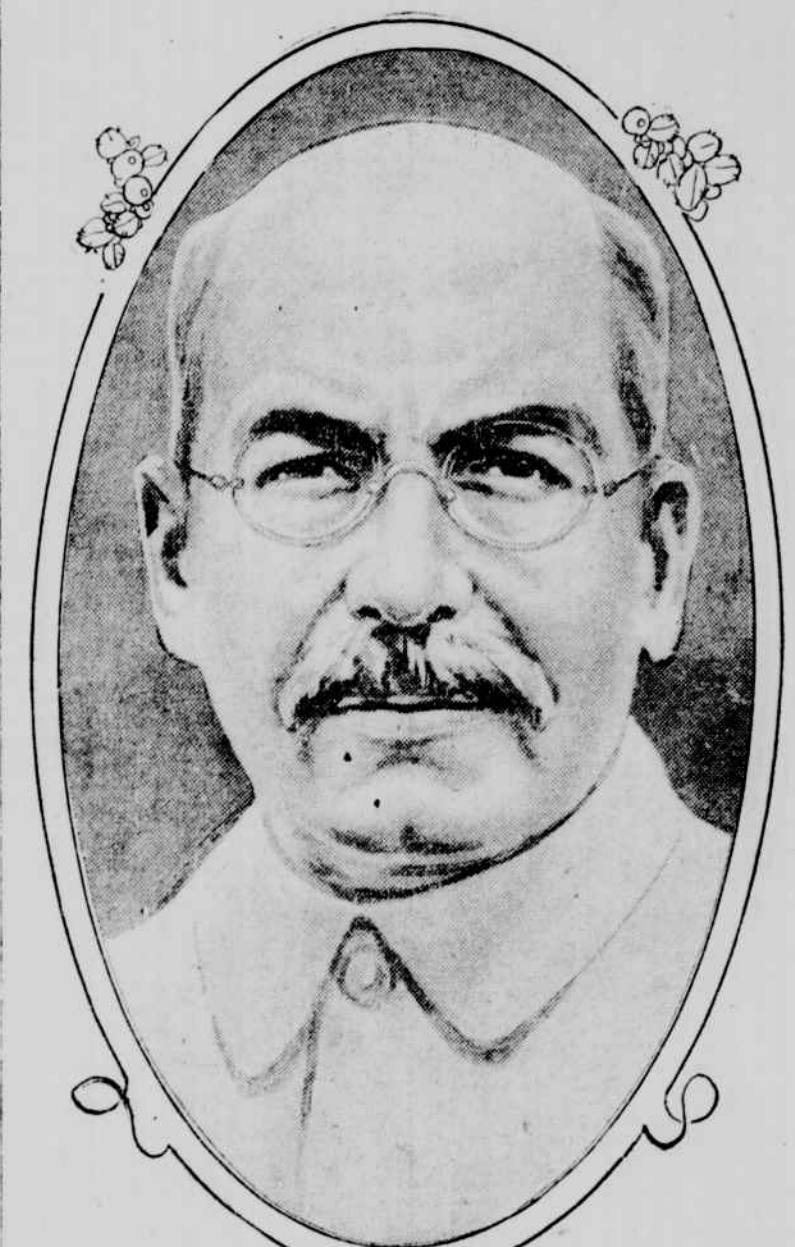
Dr. Amici visited the patient twice during the night and administered remedies for the cough, as well as chloral for restlessness; after which the Pontiff went tranquilly to sleep.

In spite of the official reports, there are reports emanating from other sources that the Pope is suffering from arterio-sclerosis and a variety of other diseases, but the doctors emphatically deny this and declare that these

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HUERTA'S HOLD ON MEXICO WEAKENS

Unable to Raise Money or Resist Rebels—Foreigners Flee, Fearing Anarchy When Downfall Comes.



PRESIDENT HUERTA OF MEXICO.

Whose hold on the country is weakening daily and who may face an uprising against his government.

Mexico City, April 17.—Undisguised pessimism is manifested in the capital as to the future of the Huerta government. In neither official nor unofficial circles are the statements of General Enrique Obregon, commander of the Senora insurgents, and Venustiano Carranza, ex-Governor of Coahuila, of the probable overthrow of Huerta longer derided. Without exception the newspapers state that the only hope of salvation lies in the flotation of a loan. Practically all of them admit that non-recognition of the present administration makes this very doubtful.

The banks continue to reflect the government's financial difficulties and refuse to sell exchange except at exorbitant rates, while merchants are raising their prices to balance the difference between Mexican and foreign currency. There is no fixed rate of exchange. The bankers are selling practically as brokers, and are charging favored small buyers as low as 230, while demanding from heavier purchasers as high as 250.

That the rebels in the north are rapidly extending their lines is indicated by the isolation to-day of Monterey and Saltillo, the capitals, respectively, of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, by the cutting of the railroad at Linares, between Monterey and Tampico, and the main line of the National Railway, between San Luis Potosi and Saltillo. Linares is reported to be occupied by the rebels. The suspension of railway traffic has defeated the passenger business for abroad to Vera Cruz and Tampico, chiefly to the former. The Mexican

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Railway is running trains in two sections to accommodate traffic.

The Ward Line steamer which sailed to-day was crowded to overflowing. Some of the wealthy travellers had to content themselves with quarters on the floor of the smoking room saloon, while others could be accommodated only in the second cabin, although they paid first class passage. Many foreigners are leaving the country in the fear that anarchy will follow the revolution.

The government is using every effort to resist the advance of the rebels, but the extraordinarily rapid growth of the rebellion has brought the central government face to face with the most serious situation which it has been called on to meet in many years. It has not been found possible to dispatch any great number of troops to the northwest. Chihuahua is inadequately defended. Coahuila, except in the extreme south, has practically been abandoned. The State of Nuevo Leon is protected only at the cities along the railroad, and there are none too many troops in Tamaulipas.

The rebels are practically in control of the northern frontier. Carranza and other insurgent leaders are demonstrating that they are working in complete accord. Columns are moving eastward and westward from Carranza's command to effect junctions. It is believed here that General Tracy Aubert, the federal commander, is in some danger of being cut off at points which he is attempting to hold along the National Railroad. It would cause no surprise

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WILSON EXPECTS CURRENCY REFORM

President Counts on Passage of Financial Legislation at the Present Session of Congress.

GLASS HAS BILL PREPARED

House and Senate Leaders and the Chief Executive in Accord on the Principal Features of the Proposed Measure.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 17.—President Wilson expects that comprehensive financial legislation will be enacted at this session and has so told the leaders in both Houses of Congress. Senator Owen, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, and Representative Carter Glass, prospective chairman of the corresponding committee of the House, share this expectation.

Mr. Glass has practically completed the first draft of the bill which is to form the basis of legislation, and it will be considered informally by the prospective Democratic members of the Banking and Currency Committee before that committee is formally created, with the hope that the measure may be ready to submit to the House immediately following the passage of the tariff bill.

The President, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Glass are in entire accord as to the fundamentals of the bill, which is to provide the long needed elastic currency and to effect certain other necessary reforms. Senator Owen is in accord, in the main, with the views of the other three, although their full and final acceptance will call for the abandonment of some of the radical opinions which Mr. Owen, formerly a Virginian, has gained since he became a resident of Oklahoma.

Prospects are that the bill which Mr. Glass has evolved will commend itself to bankers and business men, as not only embodying much needed reform, but as a sane, logical, and, on the whole, conservative measure—provided, of course, Mr. Glass is not compelled to yield too much of his own views to those of his more radical colleagues of the House committee.

Features of Glass Bill.

Mr. Glass has not hesitated to avail himself of the best features of the bill recommended by the Monetary Commission, many of which were merely adaptations of well known principles of banking and finance. The central control idea is preserved in principle, but the central association will not be incorporated and will be of a quasi-philanthropic rather than a money making nature, composed of both bankers and federal officials, with so much of governmental supervision as is necessary to forestall control by any group of bankers or financiers whose interests might lead them to act in concert.

The principle of recognizing credits as the proper basis on which to construct elasticity of the currency will constitute the foundation stone of the proposed legislation. The important responsibility of determining the qualifications of commercial paper offered as collateral for currency will be delegated to the local, or zone associations, which will be governed by certain well defined rules laid down in the bill and guided in their application by the central association.

Inflation of the currency will be carefully guarded against by a system of taxes on currency issued against commercial paper, and the same method will be employed to assure the maintenance of adequate reserves in the banks.

One of the problems which may cause some difficulty will involve the stipulated reserve and the extent to which this may be reduced to meet exceptional demands for currency. Senator Owen appears to believe that under abnormal circumstances the reserve may be reduced to a minimum with safety so long as some means is provided for its restoration as soon as the unusual demand subsides. That the financial leaders of the House will be able to go as far as Mr. Owen in this respect is a matter of some doubt, and in the final analysis it will probably be necessary for the Senator to yield something of his views to insure harmonious action.

Prospects of Legislation.

As to the prospects of accomplishing legislation at this session, opinion differs widely. Indications point to expeditious action by the House committee and probably by the House. The number of men in the House competent intelligently to discuss the subject is very limited, and even the number who fancy themselves so is comparatively small. In the Senate, however, conditions are radically different. Those conversant with the Senate are convinced that if an attempt is made to pass a financial bill it will open the floodgates of oratory and the upper house will be inundated.

The framing of a satisfactory measure, its passage by the House and its approval by the Senate committee would, however, constitute a triumph for the administration, and the more experienced Senators believe that, with so much achieved, the President and his advisers would be willing to leave the bill the "unfinished business" on the Senate calendar, to be taken up immediately after the convening of the regular session in December.

ERICSSON WOMAN WANTED

Navy Hunts for Descendant to Name New Destroyer.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 17.—Wanted: Three young women descendants of John Ericsson, William B. Cushing and Jeremiah O'Brien, famous celebrities in American naval history, to crack the customary bottles of champagne over the bows of three destroyers almost ready to be launched.

Navy Department officials have made a vain search for female descendants of the three men, and unless they are successful a time-honored custom will be abandoned when the three boats named after them are launched.

Bites Off Own Tongue

Boy Ball Player Seriously Hurt in Collision.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Camden, Ark., April 17.—Herman Hale, son of ex-County Judge H. D. Hale, bit off the end of his tongue while playing baseball here to-day.

Young Hale was playing second base. Cecil Wright tried to steal second, and the two boys ran together. About an inch of Hale's tongue was bitten off. The injured tongue has been stitched and physicians express hopes of his recovery.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
60c. per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles.
—Adv.

PANKHURST METHOD FAILS

I. W. W. Prisoners End Hunger Strike After Six Meals.

Denver, April 17.—The "hunger strike" which was begun forty-eight hours ago by sixty of the one hundred Industrial Workers of the World who are in jail in this city ended to-night at supper time. The prisoners went without food for six meals, and at supper to-night practically all of them renounced their strike agreement and partook ravenously of the bread and water.

Immediately after the strike had been declared off Chief of Police O'Neill announced that the regular prison fare would be served the Industrial Workers in the future.

RUBY FOUND IN AN EGG

Discovery of Gem Starts Wild Hunt for Feeding Ground.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Hampton, N. J., April 17.—The discovery of a ruby weighing almost half a carat in a hen's egg started a hunt far and near for the ground upon which the hens of that particular flock have been grazing. The gem was found by J. H. Randlett when the lad opened a boiled egg into a cup. He took the object to his father, who found it to be a genuine ruby and which a jeweller declared to be of considerable value.

How or where the hen picked up the stone is a problem for Randlett, but some of his friends have begun a search of the ground where his chickens have been roaming.